

CHINESE DOCTOR'S OFFICE.

Methods of Examination and Administering Medicines in Vogue There.

The method of treating sick persons adopted by Chinese doctors in some cities is similar to that of the other physicians of the United States and those of Great Britain. They depend much, however, on the examination of the pulse, says Chambers' Journal. Their sense of touch is so wonderfully developed that it is said they can determine the condition of the heart as well as some of the other organs merely by the feebleness or strength of the beats; but they say there are no less than 12 different movements of the arteries in the human body, all of which can be detected by feeling the fingers, wrist and arm.

When a patient calls on him for examination the doctor first presses the arm, wrist and fingers, touching nearly every part. Sometimes 10 or 15 minutes is occupied with this examination. Then he may ask if the patient is married or single, and also his age; but this is about the limit of the examination. Apparently he can tell the nature of the disease without questioning further, and if the caller wishes a prescription he writes one in the ordinary Chinese characters on a generous sized square of paper.

Ring a bell, he hands the prescription to the Chinese attendant who enters, for each physician has his own shop, filled with the ingredients which he uses in treatment. If he has a large practice he may employ a native chemist, who makes up the prescription.

One of the curious features of Chinese medical treatment is the way in which the physicians administer their remedies. Nearly all the offices of the principal doctors have what may be called a tea room attachment. This is a spacious apartment, well lighted, frequently ornamented with oriental pottery and pictures and containing small tables, each with two or three chairs. If the invalid does not wish to take his medicine at home, he is ushered into this room, and while seated at one of the tables drinks his prescription as he would a cup of tea or a glass of wine. With but few exceptions the medicine is in liquid form and served hot in dainty Chinese bowls, for most of it is composed of a decoction of herbs.

Each table contains a bowl of raisins, and when the attendant brings in the medicine he also brings in a glass of tepid water. If the drink is bitter, as it usually is, the patient can eat some of the raisins to remove the taste, while with the water he rinses his mouth and throat. Then he is ready to go home, returning the next day for another examination and dose.

RANGE OF HONEY-BEES.

A Three-Mile Circle Is the Average Limit in Their Quest for Sweets.

The range of honey bees is but little understood. Many suppose that bees go for miles in quest of nectar, while others think they go only for a short distance. It may be curious to many to understand how anyone can tell how far the bees may fly, but this is simple when understood, says the Milwaukee Free Press.

Years ago, when the Italian bees were first introduced in the United States, these bees having marks different to the common bees already here, were easily distinguished, and after any beekeeper had obtained the Italian bees they could be observed and their range easily noticed. If bloom is plentiful close where bees are located, they will not go very far, perhaps a mile in range, but if bloom is scarce they may go five miles.

Usually about three miles is as far as they may go profitably. Bees have been known to go as far as eight miles in a straight line, crossing a body of water that distance to land. It is wonderful how the little honey bee can go so far from its home and ever find its way back to its particular hive. If, while the bee is away from the hive, it should be moved 10 or 20 feet, the bee would be hopelessly lost when it came back to where its home was first located.

If its home was in an open space, with no other objects close, it might find its way home, but even if the hive be moved only a few feet, many of the bees would get lost. If the hive must be moved, it should be done in the winter time, but if in the summer time it should be done after dark or when the bees are not flying, and even then the bees should be stirred up some and smoke blown in at the hive entrance and a board or some object placed in front of the hive so that the bees in coming out may mark their new location.

To Ward Off Stings.

Hornets and bees are not so apt to sting a person if he keeps absolutely still, but this is not necessarily due to the fact that they do not see readily, but simply that they do not recognize an enemy in a perfectly stationary body. The accumulated intelligence of generations has shown them that still objects, like posts, stones or trees, are not enemies, and that disturbance of their nests is always occasioned by objects having power of motion. It thus follows that if a hornet's nest be disturbed or if a wild bee's nest be agitated, danger of stinging is much less if the person keeps perfectly still.—St. Nicholas.

Willie a Wise Boy.

Bridge—What did you open that oven door for? Don't you know that'll spoil the cake yer mother's bakin'?

Willie—Sure I do; and if it's spoiled she'll let us eat all we want of it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

WOMAN AND THE ARTISTS.

Modern Culture Resulting in Overdevelopment of the Feminine Head.

A certain artist, who, being wiser than his kind, has concealed his name, says that he can no longer get suitable models for the female figure, because all of the women of to-day have heads too large for their bodies. He lives in hope, states the New York Sun, that the increasing popularity of athletics will develop the bodies till the old-fashioned proportions admired by the sculptors of Greece shall be restored. He believes that the overdevelopment of the feminine head is due to modern culture.

He is a brave man indeed who dares to accuse the women of to-day of having by reason of their learning developed swelled heads. But his view of the entire matter is askew. The Greek woman's head was too small; that is the real state of the case. She was, as a type, ignorant, unlearned, untrained in the use of the brain. One small head could easily carry all she knew, with room to spare.

What this artist and all the rest of his kind should do is to remodel their ideas about models. Let them stop worrying about the Greeks and carve in immortal marble the genius of American womanhood. There is nothing whatsoever the matter with the woman of to-day. She is most particularly and generally all right. She is the very best that ever was.

JOHN SEEKS EDUCATION.

Chinaman Offers to Teach Co-Eds to Cook Chop Suey for Tuition.

A knowledge of oriental cuisine, the art of dishing up a delectable bird's nest, or of making toothsome yucca, is not a sufficient foundation for a student who wishes to try for a high college degree, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

At least, this is what Willie Woo, a Mongolian chop suey chef, who has a restaurant at 5502 Lake avenue, learned at the University of Chicago recently. Willie wants to become a college man, and has taken a notion that he would like to have an A. B. or Ph. D. written after his name.

He went to see one of Dr. Harper's deans and endeavored to argue the Midway pedagogue into letting him register in the department of "household science."

The dean cross-questioned him on his preparatory school work in China, and found that the celestial had specialized in the alphabet too little and had spent too much of his time in the kitchen.

Willie offered to teach co-eds how to make chop suey for his tuition, and when the dean refused him admission he was very much disappointed.

Willie says he went to school all his life in China, and that he would have gone to college in his native land had he not taken advantage of reduced rates and come to this country.

FINE FEATHERS ON HIRE.

Coster Girls of London Can't Afford to Buy Them, But Must Wear Them.

Ostrich plumes are as much of a necessity to the London coster girl on her outings as are the pearl buttons to her masculine companion, and the big trimmed hats with their drooping feathers are familiar in all gatherings of this class.

Many of the girls cannot afford to keep their money tied up in useless plumes, and there thrives a brisk industry in the hiring of these feathers. The loan of a single plume for a day costs but a shilling, or for four shillings a gorgeous trio may be had for outing, to be returned promptly the next morning.

Weather conditions determine the terms somewhat, since a wet or foggy day will take the curl out of the feathers and make recurring necessary, for which "Arriet" has to pay an extra shilling.

On a bank holiday some snobs rent out several hundred plumes, while on other occasions there is a steady trade with young women who wish to adorn themselves for an outing.

Remarkable Postscript.

Miss Carey Thomas, the president of Bryn Mawr college, talked at luncheon about the ingenuities of children.

"A friend of mine," she said, "once showed me a letter that her little son had written her from Andover. The letter ran like this:

"Dear Mother: I am well and I hope you are well. Will you please send me \$2? I know the last did not last long, but it is all spent now, and I need \$2 badly. I hope you are well. I am well. Please do not forget \$2."

"Then there was this postscript: 'I was ashamed to ask for money so soon after the last you sent that I sent after the postman to get this letter back, but it was too late he had gone.'—San Antonio Express.

Valuable Canine.

"Henry," said Mrs. Peck. "Mr. Smith's dog came very near biting me this afternoon. I was awfully frightened, and it's up to you to do something about it."

"I will, my dear," replied Peck. "I'll see Smith the first thing in the morning, and if he doesn't ask too much for the dog I'll buy him."—Chicago Daily News.

Showed It.

Friend—I suppose the baby is fond of you?

Papa—Fond of me? Why, he sleeps all day when I'm not at home and stays up all night just to enjoy my society.—Town and Country.

FOREIGN TRAINING SCHOOL.

Prejudice Against Medical Institutions in Asia Gradually Disappearing.

Missionaries, religious, medical and otherwise, are steadily overcoming the opposition of peoples who through ignorance or prejudice or both have prevented the adoption of humane and scientific methods of caring for their sick. Hospitals are not unknown in many of these countries, but as in some instances they are maintained in spite of marked indifference by many classes of people, their existence does not so much indicate a change in public opinion as does the demand for trained nurses. This, says American Medicine, surely means the recognition of modern methods of combating disease and its importance to the inhabitants, especially the women, can hardly be estimated. It is with satisfaction we note that efforts are being made to establish a training school in Asia Minor, and another in Turkey. The former is assured, being in connection with the Syrian Protestant college at Beirut, where there has been a medical school since 1867; Miss Van Zandt, of New York, has sailed to take charge of the new school. The other is to be part of the American hospital and training school for nurses, which will be established in Constantinople by Dr. T. S. Carrington, who for some years has maintained a small hospital at Marsovan. Dr. Carrington is now in this country to raise funds for the institution. The demand for nurses, even in Turkey, appears to insure the success of the school if it be started. The need for medical enlightenment in these countries scarcely needs mention, a recent instance of Arabian native practice being the dosing of patients with American newspapers soaked in oil. Were emesis alone required, we are constrained to believe the guileless Arab obtained wonderful results from the judicious employment of certain of our noted dailies.

HAILSTONES AND EGGS.

The Comparison Between Them Is Something Impossible to Dodge.

There is some strange relation between hailstones and poultry, or between hailstones and eggs, that fascinates mankind. The hailstone may be dodged, the egg should be dodged, but the comparison between hailstones and eggs never can be dodged, says the Washington Star. It is impossible to get away from it. Whenever there is a hailstorm, when tender plants are cut to death and window glass is shattered, the hailstones are always the size of hen's eggs. Nobody ever heard of a hailstone the size of baseballs, walnuts or potatoes, or the size of macadam rock, golf balls, tomatoes or the fist, but ever and always the size of eggs. Yet eggs vary in size.

No chicken fancier would think of pointing to a cackling hen and saying: "She lays eggs as big as hailstones."

There really should be no comparison between hailstones and eggs. A shower of hailstones is a work of nature, while a shower of eggs is apt to be a work of ill-nature. A shower of hailstones may be destructive, but a shower of eggs is positively insanitary. The longer a hailstone stays on earth the more inconspicuous it becomes, while the longer an egg stays on earth the more convinced we are that it is here.

THE SCHOOLS OF POLAND.

Country in Which the Per Cent. of Illiterate People Is Very Large.

In the kingdom of Poland, with its 127,000 square kilometers, somewhat less thickly settled than Galicia, it is true, having only 73 inhabitants per square kilometer, there are less than 2,200 common schools, writes David Bell Macgowan, in "The Future of Poland." Fifty per cent. of the adult population of Warsaw is illiterate. With a school population of 110,000 between 7 and 14, this city has a total primary school accommodation for not more than 40,000. The public schools, conducted in an alien language (Russian), have a capacity for only 14,000; an equal number are accommodated in the Jewish schools, which teach Yiddish and Hebrew, while private enterprise gives facilities for 10,000 or 12,000. The first common school building ever erected in Warsaw was opened in 1903. All the others are housed in second-class private lodgings. Lemberg, Galicia, with only 130,000 inhabitants, has 30 handsome schoolhouses.

Pygmy Marriages.

Some hitherto unpublished facts about the habits of the African pygmies are contained in a pamphlet just published by Col. Harrison, who brought from central Africa the party of little people now in London. The pygmies generally marry at the age of eight or nine, and the men buy the wives with three or four spears and ten to fifteen arrows, according to the market value of the lady. They pay by installments, and not until the last arrow is handed over is the lover allowed to take his bride. A man may have as many wives as he can afford to buy.

Unprecedented.

"Were there any unusual or curious features connected with your escape from drowning?" inquired the reporter, whipping out his notebook.

"Yes, sir," said the young woman. "I was not sinking for the third time when I was dragged out of the water. That, I think, is absolutely unique. I never heard of anything like it happening before."—Chicago Tribune.

EUROPE SELLS TO MEXICO.

Machinery Is Better Suited to Unskilled Handiers Than American Make.

John Bull's island and the kaiser's fatherland are where the Mexican machinery mainly comes from, not on account of superior workmanship or cheapness, but apparently because European manufacturers are disposed to conform to the requirements of the 14,000,000 Mexicans who have occasion to use machinery. Besides, the Europeans extend long credits, which permit the buyers to proceed in conformity with the slow processes in vogue everywhere in Mexico.

American machinery is admitted to be excellent, but it is not suited to the rough handling of the Indians and half-breeds, who perform most of the Mexican labor. By the majority of this machinery is made to perform its duty regardless of any defects which may exist, due to faulty installation or other causes. The laborers do not stop to take this into consideration. Nor can they appreciate the fine working parts of complicated machinery nor the careful handling it requires. European machinery is fully one-half to one-fourth heavier than American machinery of the same power, and hence stands much rougher treatment.

American machinery, it is said, is shipped carelessly, so that it arrives in bad condition, requiring the missing parts to be replaced by native mechanics, who thereby jeopardize the working of the machines. The European products are shipped in a faultless manner.

RUGS OF PET CAT SKINS.

Pelts of Dead Felines May Be Used to Make Handsome Ornaments.

Devoted feminine owners of "the loveliest cat you ever saw" need not utterly despair when, in course of time or accident, the last of this cat's lives is yielded. They may, if so disposed, at once remember poor pussy affectionately and add to their own choice possessions by following the example of a London woman who has loved and lost many fine felines.

This woman is the sadly proud owner of a handsome rug made from the skins of her departed darlings. All of the 14 skins that compose this rug are of a single color, black, the one-time mistress of the vanished cats being partial to pets of inky shade and keeping no others. On the reverse side of each skin is an inscription recording the name of its original owner and the period during which she gladdened the heart of the woman before whose hearth her fur still reposes. Thus, one inscription reads: "Fairy, 1892-'4," and another: "Beauty, 1900-'5."

Owners of fine cats might do worse than follow a similar plan when death removes any of their feline treasures. Cat fur usually is fine and handsome, and poor pussy might as well be remembered in this way as by the cat portraits that now hang on many a wall.

NOT WHAT LAWYER WANTED

Got Good Motherly Advice Where He Was Looking for Treasury Notes.

"Lawyers have some queer experiences," said the judge. "One of them was telling of a case heard before me. A young man had been arrested for larceny and he sent for this lawyer."

"The young fellow told the attorney that he was innocent, but that he had no friends in the city, and no money. His mother, however, was in fair circumstances, and he knew that she would help him. What he wanted the lawyer to do was to defend him, and also send a telegram to his mother telling of his fix, and asking for aid. The lawyer agreed to this, and made such a good defense that the young man was acquitted."

"He and the attorney went direct to the telegraph office to which the message had been ordered sent, and found it. The young man was so grateful to the lawyer that he handed him the unopened envelope, telling him that he must take all the money that his mother had telegraphed him. The lawyer tore open the yellow cover, and his eyes were greeted with these words: 'Put your trust in God. I am praying for you. Mother.'"

Hindoo Bathing Festival.

Says a newspaper published in India: "The Mahavarni, the great bathing festival of the Hindoos, was observed on the night of the 1st of May. Immense crowds from all parts of the country repaired to Hardwar to bathe in the Ganges on the occasion. The giving away to Brahmans of rice, sweets, clothes and utensils on the occasion is considered meritorious, and the festival must have proved a windfall to the priestly class. In Lahore the festival as celebrated in a befitting manner. The road between the city and the Ravi was instinct with life throughout the night."

Light Draught.

A young subaltern, fresh from the Sudan, was explaining to a large party the excellent construction of a stern-wheel steamer that allows of it being navigated in the shallowest waters.

"Precious smart, I guess," said a solemn Yankee beside him; "but just before I left New York they had aunched a river boat with such a shallow draught that it would sail anywhere where it was damp."—Tit-Bits.

Her Idea of It.

"Mr. Ranhard took me out for a ride in his automobile."

"Did you have a good time?"

"No. We didn't meet a single person whom I knew."—Cleveland Leader.

SETTING TIDES TO WORK.

Neglected Source of Power on Pacific Coast to Be Brought Under Control.

The entrance to Mission bay, near San Diego, formerly known as False bay, is so narrow that the tidal flow through it in and out of the broad basin is very rapid and strong, save during short intervals at slack, high and low water. The tidal area of Mission bay is very extensive, so that a vast volume flows in and out at each flood and ebb. It is proposed to utilize this neglected source of tidal power through the agency of horizontal turbines, and apply it to useful purposes. There can be no question about the feasibility of the scheme, says the San Francisco Chronicle, and its successful development is a simple engineering operation.

There is probably enough power going to waste during the ebb and flow of the tides to generate enough electricity to light the city of San Diego, providing that the turbine plant installed is equipped with a storage battery station, in which the electricity generated by the dynamos driven by the turbines can be stored for use when needed.

This San Diego scheme illustrates the growing disposition which prevails everywhere throughout the state to utilize sources of power which have been hitherto neglected, whose value, through the progress made in the generation and application of electric energy, has become apparent to everyone. And through the increasing employment of these natural sources of power we are enabled to reduce the consumption of coal and wood. Reducing the coal consumption means, of course, a lessening of the imports of that mineral, and the retention of the money formerly sent abroad to pay for it to be employed in the upbuilding of domestic industries; while the reduction of the use as wood as fuel stops the ravages of the woodchopper on our forest lands. We are, therefore, profiting in various ways by these new utilitarian developments.

USE OF BALLOONS IN WAR.

Are Intricately Made and Equipped with Most Expensive Apparatus.

The war balloon of to-day is supposed to last five or six years and is protected with many thicknesses of material in vital places, such as the top and bottom, where the valves are let in. A balloon of 500 cubic meters capacity will cost about \$1,500, states the World Today. The network is of hemp and the basket of Spanish reeds. The observer has, of course, wireless telegraph apparatus and telephones, as well as flag signals, megaphones and other instruments. His sketches, written notes, maps and negatives may be sent down in a tin can along the cable. His telegraph instrument is fastened about his waist on a belt and the telephone receiver is always at his ear. German officers in small balloons carry an instantaneous camera screwed to the stock of a rifle, so that the observer can put the stock to his shoulder as though about to shoot, bring his sights to bear on the subjects to be photographed and make an exposure by pulling the trigger.

The German balloon "stable" is a corrugated iron shed, nearly 60 feet high and 100 feet long. It is lit by electricity and no open lights are allowed near it. Each balloon is attended by 14 cyclist scouts, messengers and patrols, and the German balloon detachment, on a peace footing, numbers 150 men, commanded by a major assisted by a captain and four lieutenants. There are besides two professional instructors in aeronautics, each of whom may have a class of lieutenants under him for a whole year. These men must never get "seasick" in the basket during an ascent and must possess level heads in more senses than one, sound judgment, stout hearts and infinite resource.

Why Prussia Is So Called.

The modern name of Prussia is derived from Borusai, or Porusai, who conquered the country about 320 B. C. Little is known concerning Prussia and its people till the tenth century, except that that portion of the Baltic shore which is now included in the kingdom of Prussia was formerly inhabited by Slavonic tribes akin in customs and languages to the Lithuanians. They came in occasional collision with wave after wave of the great Teutonic race as it flowed down from the icy north, receiving their first knowledge of Christianity from Bishop Adelbert of Prague, whom they martyred in 997. In the middle of the thirteenth century the Teutonic knights, on their return from the crusades, undertook the conquest and conversion of Prussia. The Borussia element mingled with the followers of the Teutonic knights, and consequently with the Poles.

Antiquity of the Mosquito.

The antiquarians are not without their uses. Those who will not follow all of their work and who refuse to be interested in the excavations at Babylon or cities of an earlier date will none the less give ear to their revelations establishing the antiquity of the mosquito. The average man has long suspected that the mosquito is of an ancient race, in spite of his many evidences of barbarism. The fiesse he displays in holding to the leeward side of an unfortunate victim, at times and places and when the wind is ablow, indicate centuries of accumulated experience manifesting themselves in his instinct.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Fine Figuring.

It is supposed by a scientist of eminence that the average man's eyelids open and shut 4,000,000 times during the year.

DIFFICULT TO GRADE.

THE MULE IS A DIFFICULT PRODUCT TO CLASSIFY.

Missouri Stock Dealer Gives Some Points of Interest Regarding the Hybrid Output.

Kansas City, Mo.—"The classification of Missouri's great product, the mule, is the hardest of all live stock," says John Grant, of the firm of Walcott, Beers & Grant, at the stock yards.

"To most people the animal is simply a mule, with a strong inclination to emphasize its presence with a kick. To most buyers he is a good or bad, large or small, smooth or rough, will probably bring a certain price on the market or will not be wanted at all. While among dealers who supply the different demands he is classified according to weight, bone, size, color, age, mouth, teeth, broken or unbroken, length and breadth, and also in regard to the locality of the buyer.

"In the first place, green, unbroken mules are never wanted. Once in awhile we receive a few and generally have to sell them at a sacrifice. The principal classes of mules known to the market are: Cotton mules, lumber mules, railroad mules, sugar mules, farm mules, levee mules, city mules and miners. Miners are classed as surface and pit mules.

"Cotton mules are the commonest kind in regard to numbers. They range from 13 to 16 hands, and from 4 to 7 years old are the best ages. Their build makes little difference so long as they are smooth. In price they range from \$50 to \$165. Lumber mules are the largest, heavy boned, rugged grades, 15.3 to 16.2 hands or better. They are used in the big lumber camps for logging, and must have the weight for good heavy pulling. In price this class ranges up to \$250.

"Similar to the lumber mule is the railroad. Some lighter, but on the good heavy order, and from \$15 to \$20 cheaper. They are used in grading, hauling and all the work that is known in the construction of railroads. Sugar mules belong to the fancy class. They must be smooth, built rangy, small head and neck, small bones. In height from 15 to 16 hands, and in price from \$165 to \$210. Farm mules vary in size, but are formed from the rejected ones of the foregoing classes. Their prices range \$10 to \$25 lower.

"The miners are the hardest class to supply. They must be either dark bay or black in color. White and sorrel mules are never used. When the mines have long shafts, in the Pennsylvania coal regions especially, they say a white mule resembles a ghost and frightens the other mules beyond control. The pitters must be long in body, heavy boned and have good weight. They range from 12 to 15.2 hands and bring from \$135 to \$200, while for any other trade they would bring \$50 less. Surface mules are used on the long hauls on top of ground. They are heavy, but taller, and have not such large bones.

"Levee mules, as the word implies, are used near steamboats and docks for the heavy work. They are generally single workers and must be of the rugged class. Their looks matter little so long as they are sound and fit for hard work. A city mule includes the small, light grades, such as you see on delivery and transfer wagons. The high prices in the last year have reduced the number greatly. "The government buys all classes of mules, but that is done according to contract and prices hold a wide range. They never buy a low-priced animal and they are rigid in their examinations."

ALL ONE PIECE OF WOOD.

Remarkable Feature of the Washington Exhibit at the Portland Exposition.

Portland, Ore.—A cross section cut from a fir tree 13 feet in diameter forms the floor of an office of tree furniture which has attracted a great deal of attention in the Washington state building at the Lewis and Clark exposition. The big tree from which the 13-foot section was cut grew in Snohomish county, Washington.

The cross section is about a foot thick, with the upper surface polished, so that it makes an excellent floor. On it are several other cross sections of smaller trees, which do service as chairs. They are of cedar. Some of the stumps thus utilized are cut off and polished to form stools, while others have been so carved as to make a comfortable chair with a back.

The oddest feature of this exhibit is a typewriter desk made of a single fir log standing on end. The log forms a cylinder about four feet high and three feet thick, with a polished top. One side has been cut away underneath, so that there is plenty of room for the stenographer's knees.

In another part of the Snohomish section a log six feet in diameter has been used to make a seat. The log has been carved so that a post a foot in diameter is left in the center to form a back, and the effect is similar to that produced when a seat is built around a tree.

Club of Deaf Persons.

One of the most curious clubs on record has recently been formed by society ladies in Berlin. The principal condition for membership is that the applicant must be deaf. The club has over 100 members, who meet regularly once a week in handsomely furnished rooms in the Wilhelm Strasse, where they converse by means of ear trumpets and the sign language and drink tea.